YORK HERALD.

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BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.-TENTATION-My FELLOW MUSIC HALL, New Ha en .- CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET New York, Tuesday, May 96, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEERLY HERALD must be band d in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its ation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers ets, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the try is increasing very rapidly. Advert portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

The battles of General Grant in the vicinity Vicksburg, and the brilliant victories of Admiral Porter on the Yazoo, have to be numbered amongst the most successful operations of the war. Admiral Porter, in his official despatch, dated from the Yazoo river on the 20th inst., details the capture of Haines' Bluff by Lieutenant Walker, of the gunboat DeKalb, who not only drove out the enemy, but secured all their guns, ammunition, camps and equipage. The defences consisted of fourteen forts. Admiral Porter destroyed the gun carriages, blew up the magazines, and destroyed the works gen erally, which he describes as a network of defence such as he never saw before. Admiral Porter, in his official despatch, also describes the close in vestment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, upon which city, he says, he hopes to be able to announce a general assault very soon, and the capture thereof. He says, further, that there has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and that the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months are about being rewarded.

The news received in Washington yesterday, although it does not embody any official account of the capture of Vicksburg, all tends to the belief that General Grant has by this time become master of the place. The latest intelligence the government appears to have received was up to Friday last, at nine o'clock P. M., when it was supposed that the city must fall on the next day. At that time General McPherson's force, in the centre, was within one mile of the Court House at Vicksburg, while General Sherman on the right, and General McClernand on the left, were each within a mile and a half of the town, and the gunboats were shelling it in front.

Despatches from Cairo last night state that up to nine o'clock no boats from below had arrived at Memphis, and that some days may clapse before they have positive information, as all the boats were sent up the Yazoo river on special

The Southern journals, as will be seen by the extracts which we give to-day, speak despondingly of the state of affairs at Vicksburg. Without having any more official information evidently than that which we possess relative to the capture of that place, they predicate their argument upon the assumption that it has fallen, that Port Hudson is abandoned, and even that the whole Mississippi is in possession of the federal troops, and argue from these standpoints that the rebellion can still maintain itself. The Richmond Whig says:-"If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankees we are unworthy to be free. Until some one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee Army of the Potamac, we cannot say our courage has been fully tested, or our ability to conquer peace and independence has .heen established."

Our correspondence from General Dix's department to-day will be found very interesting, giving in detail the description of Colonel Kilpatrick's brilliant cavalry raid into Matthews and Gloucester counties.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is that all is "painfully quiet along the lines," and that is rather old news now.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says that a band of rebel guerillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, Mo., on Tuesday night. together with the Union force which occupied it, Two officers of the Twenty-fifth Missouri were killed in the fight, and another lieutenant was shot after the Union troops surrendered. It was feared that the whole force would be treated in the same manner. The guerillas made a clean sweep of the whole town. The same band also plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and took \$11,000 from the Court House belonging to the State.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro about eleven o'clock on Sunday night by special train; Rosecrans and others, he was put into an open wagon, and was thus conducted, surrounded by an scort of cavalry, to the outposts of the Union army, and delivered yesterday morning, at nine 'clock, into the hands of the enemy, according to Mr. Lincoln's flat. A private soldier of the Confederate army received him, to whom Mr. Vallanligham introduced himself as a citizen of Ohio. sent into the enemy's lines by force and without his consent, and therefore surrendered himself as a prisoner of war.

Our advices from St. Thomas via Colon state that the Alabama is at the Moule (Guadaloupe), blockaded by the United States steamers Oneids and Alabama. Admiral Wilkes reached St. Thomas on the 30th ult. from Havana via Ponce. Porto Rico, and after communicating with Mr. Edgar, the United States Consul, proceeded to Guadaloupe in the Vanderbilt, in search of the pirate. Should she be met at that place by the brave old Admiral, there will be no chance of her committing fresh depredations on the merchant vessels of the United States.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Hiberman, from Londonderry on the 15th instant, arrived off Father Point yesterday morning, on her voyage to Quebec, and the steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday evening. The news by the Asia is one week later than the advices of

The stoamship City of Baltimore, Capt. McGuigan, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

English reports from America caused a heavy

fall in the rebel loan in London. At one mome t had gone down to four per cent discount. It absequently closed at from three and a half to three discount, experiencing a fall of three per cent in one day.

er" from North Carolina had is

A "commissioner" from North Carolina had issued in Manchester an "invitation" for a subscription to cotton bonds of that State for the loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The New York correspondent of the London Times informs that journal that the telegraph censor in this city had prevented him from forwarding to Hallfax the news of the commencement of General Hooker's advance to cross the A correspondent of the London Times in Rich

mond, writing in March last, expresses the anxiety of the rebels lest Vicksburg should be captured by the Union troops. He also blames the military arrangements of the rebel war authorities relative to the disposition of the troops in the Southwest. A special correspondent of the London Herald had arrived in Richmond after passing the federal lines. He promises letters frequently, and with regularity, to that journal. In his first communication he speaks rather nervously about the situa-

tion at Vicksburg.

It was reported that another rebel pirate cruises was ready to leave the Clyde, under the command

Mr. Cornell Jewett had arrived in Paris in order renew his "mediation" propositions. ple spell his na

The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpo in the town.

Commons that government refused to permit the New York Associated Press to creet a "fog trumpet" off Cape Race because "it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it." Francis Joseph of Austria had modified the sen-tence of persons convicted of high treason from

The conflict between the Prussian Chamb

It was said that the victory of the Russian over the Poles at Kaliesch on the 12th inst. was attended with heavy loss to the Czar's forces Prince Gortchakoff, in his replies to the notes of the rulers of Sweden, Italy and Spain on the Polish question, calls their attention to the influ-"outside" agitation in prolonging the struggle in Poland, and illustrates the effects of the revolutionary movement by allusions perti nent to the case of each of the sovereigns. It was said that Russia had conceded to Napoleon the principle that a European congress should as semble on the subject.

Consols closed for money in London on the 16th of May at 92% a 93%. The Liverpool cotton market closed, on the 16th of April, unsettled, with a slight decline on all qualities. Breadstuffs were firmer. The provisions market was gene rally quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Great Eastern, Captain Walter Paton, from Liverpool 16th inst., will be due, via Long Island Sound, to-day. She will anchor in ing Bay. It is thought she will bring nearly

or quite fifteen hundred passengers.
We have news direct from the city of Mexico to the 2d of May, contained in the regular review of the Revista Quincenal of the Mexican capital, with the official communications of Generals Ortega and Comonfort concerning the recent struggle for the possession of Puebla. From the 16th of March, when the assault on the city began, every effort of the French had been met by disaster, and on the 2d of May they had not yet accomplished anything worth naming. No less than nine assaults had been made on the Mexican works; but in almost every case the assailants were repelled. The Prench losses are put down at 6,000 men, 3,000 deserters and 242 prisoners. Among these we find seven officers. The Mexican Congress had been opened with a great deal of ceremony.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last

evening, for want of a quorum. Board of Councilmen likewise did not a ganize last evening, for want of a quorum, but three members—Messrs. Hayes, Webster and Gaw being present when the roll was called. The Board adjourned until Thursday evening next at

five o'clock.

Everything e'se was 3 a 4 per cent lower. Gold sold dow to 142%, and exchange to 158. Money was abundant at

The heavy full in gold and storling exchange, and the iberal arrivals of produce, had a depressing effect on the breadstuffs market yesterday. Flour fell off 10c. s of the latter article outy. Cotton was lower, and vory unsettled. Greceries were dail. There was more doing in provisions. Fork closed firmly, and fard and bacon heavily. Whinkey was steady, with moderate sa'es. A brisk business was reported in refined petroleum, which was advancing. The changes in other articles were not important. Freights were depressed

yet we have no official intelligence tory of the news published yesterday of the actual capture of Vicksburg; but we have an important official despatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 20th instant, which fully confirms all the accounts we had previously received of the splendid achievements of Grant and his army, ho defeated the rebels at all points and in such manner as they have never been defeated before. By his rapid Napoleonic movements he outgeneraled Johnston, Loring and Pemberton, preventing their junction, and whipping them separately. According to this despatch, "Gene-ral Grant had closely invested Vicksburg, had ssion of the best commanding points, and a very short time a general assault would place." In fact, the capture of the rebel stronghold was deemed on Wednesday last but "the question of a few hours;" and no doubt the next boat which arrives from Vicks burg at Memphis will bring the news of its sur ng taken by storm after a terrible attle. The distance between the two cities is five hundred miles, and against the current the time occupied in making the passage even by a swift boat is from two to three days. From Memphis there is telegraphic communication At any moment, therefore, we may receive the most stirring news, giving official confirmation of yesterday's report that the flag of the Union loats over the rebel Gibraltar of the West. How formidable its inner fortifications are

may be estimated from what Admiral Porter says of Haines' Bluff:—"Such a network of dences I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an Lour." Fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted eight and ten inch and seven and a half inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege, were captured by the Admiral. And there can be no stronger proof of the rapidity and vigor of Grant's movements than the fact of the rebels abandoning such defences without having time to destroy or carry off the ammunition. It is also evidence that the demoralisation of Pember ton's army is complete. Haines' Bluff formerly resisted the most determined assaults from our gunboats. It has now fallen without any resistance at all. It is the key of the whole position, and, holding it, as he does, Grant can get supplies, and more troops if he needs them, through the mouth of the Yazoo. So that, even if he had not now sufficient force to capture Vicksburg, he could hold Haines' Bluff till he received such reinforcements as rould render its speedy reduction a matter of

certainty.

Admiral Porter deserves great credit, not only for his energy and successful so-operation, but for his generous praise of the land forces and their heroic commander.

Should the news be confirm very reason to believe it will, the moral and military effect of the blow on the rebels will nendous. We have just received news to the effect that they are prepar-ing to invade Kentucky. The news of the fall of Vicksburg will speedily break up that enterprise and compel them everywhere to contract their lines. Now is the time for activity in the army of Rosecrans and in that of Hooker. The dispersed insurgent forces in Mississippi will retreat to Bragg's army. Before a junction can be effected Rosecrans ought to strike, and if he needs reinfercements he ought to receive them at once. Hooker, too, by the remnant of Bragg's army, retreating from Tennessee. The fall of Vicksburg will render the rebels desperate, and they will endeavor to concentrate all their forces in Virginia for an advance upon Washington, in order o restore the equilibrium which they have now

If advantage be not taken of this favorable opportunity to crush the rebellion by quickly eated blows, not only will the capture of Vicksburg be in vain, but it may result in serious disasters. The capture of Fort Donelson, though a heavy blow to the rebels, was not followed up as it ought to have been by General Halleck, and it had only the effect of causing the Confederates to draw in and strengthen their lines, and levy a new army of conscripts, all of which General Halleck permitted them to do by his dilatory movements against Corinth. Now, therefore, is the moment for a simultaneous vigorous movement all along the line, and the armed rebellion will be put down before the fall of the leaf now green.

MEAN JOURNALISM .- The Chevalier Forney's Washington Chronicle is the meanest and most contemptible journal published in this or any other country. It is not yet quite as mean and contemptible as the Chevalier Forney himself. however; but it promises to be so soon. In a recent issue of this miserable sheet we find the

The New York Herald was guilty, the other day, of a little the smallest trick we ever knew to be perpetrated by a newspaper. A late Richmond paper quoted the Chronicle about Stoneman's raid, and introduced the item by saying "the Washington Chronicle and its correspondents at the course panel." saying "the Washington Chronicle and the corre-ts attempt," &c. The Hexale copies the item it substitutes the name of the Hexale for that tronicle. We mention this, not because we care it because it is notable as the oddest instance sitem vigilance and shameless ingentity that the the Hexale which we ever noticed. We ink that so great a journal as the Naw Yoax I uld afford to manufacture its own thunder, an ealing that of its contemporaries.

explanation of this tissue of false is very simple. Forney stole admirable account of Stoneman's liant raid and published it in giving the HERALD Chron the least credit for it. The Richmond editor found our account in the Chronicle, as the He BALD was not allowed to pass the lines at that time, on account of the machinations of Butterfield and Hooker, and, with an honesty which Forney would do well to imitate, he credited the report to the paper in which he discovered Our correspondent, who forwarded us the Richmond paper, saw through Forney's dirty trick, and corrected the Richmond editor's error. Thus we expose the Chevalier Forney's "shame less ingenuity," and nail him by the ears in the

The Work of Restoring the Union-Abra-

ham Lincoln for the Next Presidency. The capture of Vicksburg, incalculably more than any other achievement of the war, weakens the armies of the rebellion, and simplifies the work of their subjugation. In recovering the whole line of the Mississippi we not only cut off the rebellious States on the west side of the river from their confederates on the castern side, and secure a safe, impregnable and convenient channel of transportation and base of operations for further aggressive movements gation of the river to the complete satisfe of the Northwestern States. The question whether their right of way down this "inland sea" shall be purchased at the price of a capitulation to Jeff. Davis or by a Northwestern coa-lition with his so-called "Confederate States" is settled against both these chimerical ideas, and permanently in favor of the Union. In every point of view the solid advantages gained with only necessary to follow them up with some-thing of the vigor of General Grant's operations in order to bring this war to a speedy and

triumphant terminati In this connection, the problem of the Presidential succession looms up into a question of commanding importance. Our rec the other day has drawn the fire from the batteries of several of our newspaper con raries of this city, and their remarks we have considered sufficiently interesting to publish at length in our columns this morning. The New York Sunday Allas, deep in all the movements and plans of the Albany Regency, boldly brings out Governor Seymour as the Presidential candidate for 1864 of the war democracy. The Sunday Times, a conservative independent democratic journal, strongly leans to the opinion that President Lincoln, as a candidate, might unite the conservative elements of the loyal States, and crush out the radicals, while the New York Express (copperhead), in a fit of despair, thinks that the approaching Presidential election has already passed from the hands of the people into the possession of the army, and that some military satrap of President Lincoln will most probably step forward as the master of the situation and make short work of it as a

military dictator. Permitting this dismal view of the subject to pass for what it may be worth in copperhead currency, let us turn for a moment to Governor Seymour's nomination. He is brought forward upon the platform of "a vigorous prosecution of the war till the rebels ask for peace" (good), and of "uncompromising hostility to the rebels in the South as well as to the abolitionists in the North." (Good.) It will be remarked that in this platform hostility to the rebels is put before hostility to the abolitionists, which is exactly the reverse of the copperhead platform. But in this curious distinction, and in "the prosecution of the war till the rebels ask for peace," It is easy to discern that between the war democrats and the peace democrats there is a split which foreshedows a general division of the democracy and their inevitable defeat. In other words, in this pomination of Governor Seymour the Albany Regency declare war against the copperheads. It will be accepted by them as a declaration of war, and henceforth, from New York to the extreme West, the breach will widen, so that by the year 1864 the Northern democracy will most probably be again divided into two irreconcilable Presi-

ential factions, as they were in 1860. A similar breach already exists in the republican camp between the conservatives, re sented by Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, and the abolition radicals, represented by Mr. Secretary Chase. Here we have already existing four different Presidential factions. If we let them go on without interruption in their conflicting intrigues and cross purposes for the spoils and plunder, they may disastrously embarrase the dministration in the prosecution of the war. and involve the loyal States in the most serious complications and political disorders. But if the friends of President Lincoln, those conservatives who have no ambition to gratify in the next Presidential election beyond the redempthese various demoralizing political fac will soon be reduced to their true value. Presi dent Lincoln is a man upon whom all the conreadily fused. His name as a Preside lidate would instantly dissipate all appreh sions of a radical abolition plurality election and all fears, even among the mass of the cop perheads, of a possible military usurpation. Let him be brought out, and the great body of the people will feel secure against the fearful igs of belligerent factions and their revolutionary conventions, which otherwise are sure

But there is still another view of the subject rell worthy the public attention. President Lincoln, as the head of the government, has had the practical experience necessary to understand this war and its management in all its shower and the work of restoring the Union at the end of the war. His views upon this great question are thoroughly conservative and satisactory. His aim is to restore the Union, and "the constitution as it is." If the exicencies and accidents of the war bave rendered it impossible to restore the Union exactly as it was, we can still bring back the rebellious States to their old status under the constitution. and leave it with them, each for itself, to reorganize their local institutions as they may deem nost wise and expedient. At all events, a new administration, involving a new division of the spoils, in the midst of the business of this war or pending the delicate work of a restoration of the seceded States, would almost certainly involve the government and the country in great ents and confusion. These embar assments, we fear, with a change in the administration, would involve such changes in the inancial policy of the government as would be sure to precipitate the country into a terrible bankruptcy.

Hence, looking to their own safety, our fi cial and commercial men, whose material in terests depend upon the preservation of law of the federal treasury, should take the initia tive in this important work of simplifying and securing the next Presidency against all revo-lutionary disturbances by bringing forward Honest Abraham Lincoln for another term. We are secure against such disturbances, against the fearful consequences of a financial collapse, repudiation and universal chaos and ruin, in holding on to President Lincoln until the great and delicate work in his hands is fully

The Rival Leagues at Utics-Tricks of

People generally have a confused idea that there are two of these new fangled political arrangements denominated loyal leagues in existence in this city; but it must be found utterly impossible for any one not familiar with the internal machinery and motive power of these affairs to understand why, as both are emanations from the republican party, there ould be more than one of them. We must try and throw a little light upon the clouded ere, and bring a little order out of the haotic jumble, so that the proceedings of these ival leagues at Utica to-day and to-morrow may be intelligible to our readers. The first of these leagues that was got up

vas batched in the Tribune office, and see ave been the joint production of Greeley, Opdyke and Barney, in the interest of Mr. Ch for the Presidency. We do not know whether it was dubbed the Loyal League, or the League of Loyal Union Citizens, or what else; but it may be aptly designated the Chase-Barney con-The friends of Seward, seeing that thing was becoming popular, and that, if not counteracted, the machinery of the republican party was likely to be worked for the benefit cretary of the Treasury, set to work and got up another machine on the same mode and with an almost identical name, the only difference being that it was to be operated the Seward-Wetmore concern, and is jointly owned by Henry J. Raymond, James T. Brady and John Van Buren. This, we believe, was the origin and cause of existence of the two leagues that are so puzzling to the people and such rivals to each other. The one got up a great demonstration in Union square, and the other immediately followed suit and repeated the performance on a larger theatre at Madison square, having, as an additional attraction General Scott sitting on a balcony of the Fifth renne Hotel

Thus these two institutions have been run ning a race, and trying to outdo each other by such tricks as are familiarly practised on other rotting courses. The Seward-Wetmore team made arrangements a month ago for a grand State demonstration at Utica to-morrow, with parbeques, returned volunteers and old soldiers of 1812 thrown in to swell the attractions: but to sooner was the programme arranged than the Chase-Barney concern set to work to gain the advantage, and, with more cleverness than fair dealing, got up a similar demonstration at the same place for the previous day. Thus the one league, with drums and banners, and spouters and roast oxen, and bronzed soldiers and tottering veterans, is to have possession of Utica for to-day; and the other league, with similar appliances, is to make a tromendous rumpus here to-morrow. That is the way the rival houses of Chase and Seward are blazing out their pretensions to the Presidency, and seeking to get the larger share of popular clamor. It will be very smusing to watch the perform-

The democrats are also split, like the republic cans, into two hostile factions-the anti-war men and the anti-peace men, the copporheads and the silverheads so that it would puzzle the heads of any people to know what these politi-cians are all about.

We do not think, however, that the great masses of the people will trouble their beads much about the antics of copperheads or allverheads, Chase-Barney leagues or Seward-Wet-more leagues. The people will be much more likely in times like these to prefer trusting the reins of power to the hands of one who has been already tested, and who, though he may have made some mistakes which were perhaps inevi-table, has proved himself to be one who always alms well. The pretensions of the Secretaries must yield to the meritorious claims of their chief, who has just added immensely to his reputation by the successful movements on the Mississippi. Against the reality of Vicksburg the shams and shows of Utica are entirely powerless. Against Lincoln's golden roll of merit the meretricious pretence of Chase and Seward are but the merest tinsel and gewgaws. tion of their country, will only step forward At all events, the Presidential ball is opening. Look out for the fragments.

MORE MEDDLING WITH MILITARY APPOINT ENTS .- In our despatches from Washington will be found some curious statements in conection with the recent military appoint in Missouri. It appears that the radical republi-cans are disgusted with the selection of General chofield as commander of the department, and are making desperate efforts to have hi noved. Failing in this-for the President is understood to be firm on the subject--Jim Lane is to try to have Kansas made into a separate

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln will not again yield to the intrigues by which military ppointments have been hitherto wrested from n and the war procrastinated. The evil results of these influences are otherwise being made evident in the embarrassments in which the government has got itself involved by the proceedings of Generals Burnside and Hascall. No sooner had the former taken charge of the Department of the Ohio than he exhibited, in the deportation and trial of Vallandigham, the same rashness and want of judgment which he displayed in the assault on Fredericksburg. As to Hascall, the idea of placing such a brainless fool in a military command was worse than an error: it was a crime, and a crime that might have been productive of the most fatal consequences. The practice of selecting commanders for anything but their military merits should be put a stop to, and we accept the President's determinat General Schofield's case as an earnest of its distinuance. Let the principle be acted upon of putting none but thoroughly qualified discreet officers in command, and then let there from washington. It is only in the Southwes, where government has been compelled to resort to this plan, on account of the distance and the absence of telegraph lines, that we have gained any important military advantages. Had Generals Grant and Banks been within easy reach of the War Department it would have been long before we could have been enabled to record the series of splendid victories which has once more placed the Mississippi under our control.

THE NEW REBEL FLAG.-The robel Congress have adopted a new flag. The old one had seven stars on a blue ground, and three bars red, white and red. Now they have adopted one with the battle flag in place of the and all the rest, or two-thirds of the flag, if our generals will do as Grant has dor pebel Congress will soon adopt another knocking out the battle part. It will is all white, and Joe Hooker should compe-

The Result in Europe of the French Defeat in Mexico.

u the Third embarked in the Mexico expedition with the firm conviction that five or ten thousand French troops were able to over-run the country. He deemed it quite improbable that the Mexicans could resist any discipliaed force, and judged that, as the United States government had with a few thousand troops aptured and held Mexico, so might he with his picked regiments, the victors of Palestro, Magenta and Solferino.

England encouraged this delusion, and whe once she saw Napoleon fairly launche affair she hastened to abandon bim to what he statesmen were aware was a hard task. Blinded by ambition, everlooking the immense distance separating him from the field of operations, he made the fatal mistake of not withdrawing from the expedition the moment that England and Spain withdrew from it. Disaster followed this step, and whereas he thought the capture of Mexico an easy matter, he found himself compelled to send thousands upon thousands of renforcements, to spend millions of treasu fact, to make such sacrifices that now to withdraw from the expedition were a move he dare not make. The people of France have from the commencement viewed the Mexican expe with ill favor, and they now complain of its failure with intense bitterness. It is fortunate for Napoleon that the terrible defeat which has just overwhelmed General Forey at Puebla will not be known in France until after the elections, which take place at the emi of this month, else he would have seen all the opspite of his utmost efforts. As it is, the oppo sition members—Jules Favre, Emile Oliv Plichon and others-will attack the policy the government with flerce energy the mo they hear of the defeat; and hear of it the will, spite of all the efforts which may be made to keep the evil news from the public.

ome decided stand as regards his future moveby some speedy revolution. The people learn that his power is not supreme; and prestige will surely fall to the ground, unless he at once assumes some bold stand in Europe. The news of the Puebla defeat will affect the French people as did the first rumors of retreat from Moscow. In their anger and noyance they will turn against those brought upon them the disgrace, and then woe to Napoleon, unless he gratifies the pride of the nation by some bold action in Europe. He will have to head the revolutionary movement which he started in Italy, and which is now convulsing Poland. He will have to see that not only Poland becomes free and independent but that the Hungarians also be freed from the yoke of the Hapsburg; while Rome and Venetia must, by his influence, become part of the great kingdom of Italy His disastrous defeat in Mexico, we repeat inevitably force upon him immediate action in of France to overlook the consequences of the Mexican expedition. He will find England the great stumbling block in his way; but he can cape her by making with this country as alliance and using his influence to bring the cessation of the Davis rebellion. He cause the Southerners to understand that in Europe they will meet with no recognition, and that their only chance for future a speedy reconstruction of the Union. Then let him leave England to our tender mercies, and we will see to it that she no longer be allowed to stand in the way of reform and liberal government in Europe We shall have the will and the means the

nent we have put down the rebellion to teach England a lesson she needs and fully merits at our hands; and, by keeping her quiet, we will give Napoleon ample scope to further the great plans which the revolutionary party in Europe have evidently formed. The rotten monarchies, we know, dread a cessation of our great civil strife; they would gladly see us divided; but we know that, sooner or later, we must conquer a peace, and then were those nations which have shown us ill will on surely punish the treachery of those who, while claiming to be our allies and friends, have in all conceivable manner granted encourage ment or aid to our rebellious subjects. There never was so grand an opportunity for a pean monarch to make yond all other nations on that continent as the is now for Napoleon to establish himself firm upon his throne by an alliance with this gover we would guarantee that her interfe Europe should cease. With our powerful and immense land forces we sho per a course consistent with our ideas of advancement and progress, and we would see that she followed that course, and that hereafter her reachery and deceit be no longer allowed to tay the welfare of those nations in Europe now longing for reform and constitutional go

Napoleon must abandon his Mexican expedition. He will learn, as will all Europe, that it is impossible for them to come to this continent and successfully repress a people. We taught the Mexicans how to fight, and they are improving day by day in the science of w the French have found out to their cost. We can have no foreign Powers on this continent. The Americans must and will rule this ben So the sooner Napoleon withdraws from Mer the better it will be for him and for the influ ence of the revolutionary party in Europe, which he must immediately put himself at the head of if he wishes to escape the disastr results of his Mexican expedition. We war him when he first undertook this war thes would prove a second Moscow, and he me understand that our advice is not to beed. Once more we wars him to al Mexico, and advise him to seek an all with this country. It will be his only saft guar from ruin.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE CA law of Congress which gives the Er coldent are being supposed to conce ders and great naval as d military they claim to be, the aggregate of their gacity has proved thus far to be only as gregate of folly. The y impose restraints on the right of free discursion, they muzzle the press, they endeaver to prevent the govern on fry,m the army read